ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia Off Cape Race.

British Opinions of the Situation in the United States.

Debate in Parliament on Putting Canada in a State of Defence.

No More Troops to be Sent from England.

Blight Decline in Cotton-Breadstuffs Active and Advancing,

ST. JOHNS, N. P., August 4, 1862. steamship Arabia, from Liverpool July 26, via ur o'clock on Sunday afternoon, en route to Halifax and

The advices per the Arabia are one week later than

Great Britain. RITISH VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN ON THE PENIN-SULA-RELIEF POR THE MANUFACTURING DIS-TRICTS—DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON THE DEFEN-CES OF CANADA—THE CANADIANS MUST TAKE

CARE OF THEMSELVES, ETC.

The London Times editorially contends that the reverse
of General McCleilan has changed everything beyond debate. A general rising may be anticipated in all the es occupied by the federals. The Northerners who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that such war is to go on the immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made; but the men will not be

slares that in eleven days only fifteen thousand men had inty offered. Up to the very latest society has born the wasting away of the army with comparative equa-nimity; but the rowdles are now all but exhausted, and th will find the army cannot be replaced by money Each Northerner must come forward in his own person est be abandoned. If the scheme of enlistment faits e South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties.

The London Times also has a special despatch anno g that McClellan was to be superseded by Hallsck.

better position for offensive operations against In the House of Commons on the 24th the bill making

ovision, by means of rates in aid, &c., to meet the dis trees in the manufacturing districts, was further debated, and read a second time. Some of the speakers advocated

In the House of Lords, 25th, the bill providing for entinued fortification works was debated and read a

In the House of Commons the same evening Mr. Ad durly, in directing attention to the state of the defence ada, remarked that the House ought not to sepa rate until a distinct statement from the government was wished to know whether the ministers conside that that colony was or was not exposed to danger?

Mr. Mills believed that the discussion recently had by the Canadian Parliament in reference to the militia did

Sir Delacy Evans did not think that there was any mediate danger of any invasion of Canada by the thern States. They had no means whatever of under, taking such a project. If the population of Canada was true to itself it could preserve its independence without he assistance of British troops.

Mr. Roebuck said that the Canadian people had been

pendence was of the greatest importance to Englandat their adherence to England. Sir Cornewall Lewis thought that, looking to the posi-

tion of the centest between the North and South, and th anner in which the affair of the Trent was treated by lity of a rupture of pacific relations between England and America. An invasion of Canada meant was with England, and in that event the United States forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports. Nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England He admitted that the Canadians had not made the efforts they ought for strengthening the militia: but he did not With regard to the future relations with Canada he looked forward without apprehension or regret to th he hoped England would not cast Canada loose or seno her adrift before she had acquired sufficient strength to

omert her own independence.

Mr. Disraeli thought England, in fits dealings with its the inhabitants, and to the character, talents the governors placed He protested against the discussion of Cana dian politics in the British Commons. It was more respectful to the people of Canada that we should one that the vote of her Parliament represented the had been committed by her Majesty's government in of the arder of the Canadians, and led to th

Lord Palmerston regretted that the strong feeling upon a local question in Canada had resulted in the refusal of sare of invasion. At the same time be did not concur with Mr. Disraeli that the result was produced by the regular troops in the colony. Looking at state of North America at that time, the despatch of additional troops was simply an act of precaution, and but stimulated Canada to do something England has now sent all the troops she old to Canada, and it rests with the Canadians to make aff further provision requisite to protect the colonies

The subject was then dropped.

The London Daily News says it will be an unfortunate aing if England adds Canada as well as the rest of North enounces the course of the Times to bring about such a

of the American blockading squadron while attempting on was insured at Lloyds at twenty-five guinear

The stee er Indian Empire, late of the Galway line. and been destroyed by fire in the Thames.

France.

It is represented that the Orientist element in French ats are for the Confederates.

Admiral de la Graviere embarked on the 23d of July Ane Paris Bourse was quiet and steady at 68f. 45c. for

The Paris Patrie gives currency to the report that Baribaldi had regulred to disembark with six thousand

despatched troops from Rome to the general frontier. A corps of two hundred and fifty Bavarians had embarked at Civita Vecshia for some point on the Nespoinan

The King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Baden and the Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg are about to formally

recognize the kingdom of Italy.

The latest deepatches say that Garibaldi is still at Palerme, and that the rumors of an expedition under his

It is reported as probable that the Grand Duke Con-stantine will be named King of Poland, instead of Viceroy.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Lendon Times, in its editorial to-day, says:—

We must do the press of New York the justice to say that, as far as we have seen, it treats the disasters of the federals with sufficient fairness, though, to a certain extent, echoing the mendacious bulletins of the government, and the pompous addresses of General McClellan. It is still independent enough, and honeat enough, to let the country know the whole truth. While Faistaff and Robadil describe their wonderful exploits, the newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation.

The British Parliament will be proregued on the state of the country of the consternation.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of

The reports that Garibaldi is about to start on another

The steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, from New York, arrived here at nine o'clock this morning. She touched at Queenstown yesterday.

outhampton to-day.

The Bourse is firm. The rentes close at 68.60.

The Portuguese harvest is spoiled, and it is reported that the Portuguese ports will be open for the admission

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The reduction of the bank minimum to two per cen ing in commercial circles in regard to the spirit of specu-

low once before—in 1852.

The London Times defends the bank, and says in dealing with money, as with many other marketable commodities, it had no choice but a reduction. The funds received a very considerable impetus from the reduction, consels having improved one-half to three-quarters per cent since the change. Fine weather for the crops assisted the buoyant feeling. There had been an average demand for money at the bank since the reduction. The choicest paper was negotiated in open market at one and five-sightly age cont.

paper was negotiated in opening the sighths per cent.

Consols closed on Friday, July 25, at 93% a 93% for

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messes, Baring Brothers say that American securities are rather pressed for sale, and that quotations are difficult to give:—Illinois Central shares, 50 a 49 discount; United States five's, 53 a 65; United States bonds, 66 a 68; Maryland fives, 70 a 72; Massachusetts five's, 88 a 90; Virginia five's, 40 a 42.

Livery of a 42.

Livery of Lavery of a 42.

Livery of July 26, 1862.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 21,000 biles, including 9,500 to speculators and 9,000 to exporters. The market has been tyregular and dull, and prices are one-quarter a three-quarters of a penny per pund lower. except for American descriptions, which are easier, but not quotably lower. The sales yesterday (Friday) were 3,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull at the rates of Thursday, which are as follows:

Fair.

Griens. 19 1842

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.
The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firm, though quiet.

ket is firm, though quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

The breadstude market is active and a trifle higher.

Mears, Richardson, Sponce & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co.

and Bigland, Athya & Co. report flour firm and 6d.

higher, mainly on the fine qualities: American quoted at

28s. a 28s. 6d. Wheat active and 2d. higher: red West
ern, 9s. 9d. a 11s. 3d.; red Southern, 11s. 6d. a 11s. 10d.;

white Southern, 11s. 10d. a 12s. 6d. Corn active and 6d.

a 1s. bi her: mixed, 29s. a 29s. 3d.; yellow, 29s. a 29s.

6d.; white, 32s. a 33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. The same authorities report provisions dull. Beef easier, with more inquiry. Pork quiet but steady, there are and 6d. a ls. higher. Lard tending upward and prices is. a 2s. better: sames at 42s. 6d. a 44s. 6d. Tellow buoyant and 1s. 6d. a 2s. higher: sales at 48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Creular reports as hes flat at 38s, for posts and 35s, for pearls. Rosin quiet at 22s, for common. Spirits turpentine dull at 110s. Sugar tending upward, coffee buoyant. Rice firmer. Lineeed still advancing. Lineeed oil active at 42s. Cod oil dull and drooping.

Barings' Circular reports bearings. ngs' Circular reports broadstuffs steady. Iron but steady. Sugar firm and 6d higher Collec-g unward. Toa dul and drooping. Rice steady, quiet at 49s. 3d. Spirits turpentine tending down-sules at 105s. Linseed declining; sales at 41s. a 1. Sperm oil nominal. Cod oil steady at £43.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

The sales of cotton to-day were 7,000 bales, including 000 to speculators and exporters. The market closumer and with an upward tendency, but sales upared.

Leadatuffs were active and still advancing.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged.

Consols close at 94% a 94% for money.

American securities are duil and without much change ince yesterday.—Illinois Central shares, 50% a 49% dispunt; Eries, 27 a 28.

count; Eries, 27 a 28.

HAVER, July 24, 1862.

The sales of cotton for the week, 1,600 bales: market dull, with but little inquiry, and prices weak; New Orleans tres ordinaire, 247 francs; do. bas, 238 francs. Stock in port, 39,000 bales. Breadstuffs are easier.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifay.

The Arabia, Captain Stone, arrived at Halifax at 1:30 with ninety-four passengers and \$5,500 for Boston. Among Laughlin, Timen, McFarland; Revs. Haskell and Farrell Sir Wm. Logau, Purnett, Berry, &c.

The Arabia sailed for Boston at seven o'clock this even

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1862. Sailed steamer Uncle Sam, for Panama, with 200 passe

Money yesterday was at the usual rates. Exchange on New York, payable in currency, was at 12 discount payable in gold, 3% premium. Iron, metals, groceries sugars, 15c.; drills, 23c.; gunnies, 23c. a 25c. Domestk liquors firm, averaging 50c. Hard coal, \$17; Cumber

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2, 1802.

San Francisco, August 2, 1802.

A million and a quarter pounds of coffee were sold yesterday on private terms: held at 25c. for ground. Butter duil. Bleached drills, 20c.; brown drills, 25c. Crushed sugar firm at 15c.

The ship Sagamore has been chartered for a load of wheat to Liverpool.

The Northern Const steamer has arrived with \$80,000 from Oregon and \$72,000 from British Columbia. New discoveries were reported in the Caribos region, also further north.

The Russian Possessions mining news was encouraging, notwithstanding 500 passengers came by the steamer.

There were 5,000 miners in the Pewder river region, oregon, the most engaged prospecting. There were stampedes from district to district, extending through Oregon, washington, British Columbia, to the Frigid Zone, and into the Russian Possessions, reminding us of the excitement in California in 1849.

Capizin Macondray, a pioneer merchant, died on the

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE

OFFICIAL.

Telegraph Operators to Be Free from

WAR DEPARTMENT, WARRINGTON, August 5, 1802.

Ordered—That, the use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually em men, be exempt from military duty so long as they remain in such service.

Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862. EFFECT OF THE ORDER FOR DRAFTING TROOPS. nilitis, in addition to the three hundred thousand volu earnestness with which the administration has entered upon the prosecution of the war. It has begotten a

rai search for exemptions among those who are averse or afraid to shoulder the musket. Many who have long claimed citizenship are now asserting their foreign allegiance, with a view to claim exemption as subjects of foreign Power.

The portion of the recent order which provides for pro-

as an important step in the right direction.

One of the chief causes of delay in filling the quota of itism or political purposes, the commissions in the new regiments have been bestowed upon men who know no thing about the management of soldiers, instead of their gained experience in the field. The appointment of the lat-ter would inspire confidence and greatly facilitate enlist-ments. It is hoped that the execution of this order will do away with the old fogy regulation, which has prevailed in the Adjutant General's office, prohibiting the promotion to a commissioned office of a private or non-commissioned officer over twenty-eight years old. In both the regular army and volu there are many men competent to command who have distinguished themselves and earned promotion by gallant conduct; but this peace establishment regulation bars their promotion if they happen to be over twenty-eight,

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF THE MILITARY AU-

It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disagainst the disastrous effects from that cause of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended even by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claim tration. It was months ago charged or believed that in the constant receipt of much valuable knowledge not known to the loyal public. But only a few government be the possessors of information, the impreper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the bost in terests of the country.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS. General Burnaide has, it is believed, re sched his new own, appounce his exact locality.

The following volunteer officers have been dist from the service :- First Lieutenant Charles A. Doerr and Captain Thomas H. Peto, Seventy-second Pennsylva nia Volunteers; Major J. H. Richardson, Seventh Michi gan Volunteers; Captain Joseph I. Bradley and Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thompson, Fifth New York Volunteers; Volunteers: Lieutenant Warfield, Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant Joseph F. Lodge, Third Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant H. Dircks, Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Charles C. Greig, Second Vermon Volunteers; Lieutenant Charles H. Chandler, Third Penn sylvania cavalry; Captain Charles H. Gilman, Seventh ARREST OF DISLOYALISTS.

Eleven arrests were made at Fairfax Court House, o riday last, of parties known to be secessionists, three of whom were charged with having in their possessio with treason, and arrested in pursuance of General Pope' order No. 11. The parties were all conveyed to Manassas where they will have an opportunity of proving their

lovalty by subscribing to the test oath and returning t Last week a man named McCracken was arrested i Pottsylvania county, Virginia, and brought up to the city and sont to the Old Capitol. McCracken is an engineer the rebel army, and it is said laid out the plan of For truction. He had obtained a furlough for ten days, and minent rebels, among them a characteristic one from ex

overnor Smith, of Virginia.

On Saturday night two prominent citizens of Baltimor Planter, on its arrival from that city. They were charge with uttering treasonable sentiments, hurraling for Jeffe on Davis, and other very treasonable like conduct.

Last night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the redence of Jesse Higgins, near Poolesville, Montgomer county, Maryland, and arrested him. He was brought t the city at a late hour, and was at once sent to the Ol Capitol by the Provest Marshal. He is charged with holding communication with the rebels and forwarding Potemac, thence via Front Royal to the rebel lines.

THE FORMATION OF NEGRO ASSOCIATIONS IN WASH graph in the Evening Star, "that the negroes of Wast ington are organizing secret associations for the purpos

ob by the laboring classes of white men." The Re About forty of the soldiers recently pardoned from the penitentiary, under the provisions of the act of Congress to treat, near the depot, whence they were to be forwarded to the regiment to-day, but last night they made their secape. To-day a guard of the Tenth New Jersey are ngaged in picking them up, and have already arrested

PRINTING THE TAX STAMPS. etermine the contracts for engraving, printing and pre-

EFFECTS OF THE HOT WEATHER. ing out of town all who can get away. Washington be ins to wear its wonted dog-day appearance.

THE PRENCH PLEET IN THE GULP. There is authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary Seward has made strong remonstrances to the French govern-ment against the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of a

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT. Mr. Duncan, originally from South Carolina, but now ed Consul to Hanover.

SEIZERE OF PROPERTY. ompany, went to the Union Hetel, corner of Thirteen and a Half street and the avenue, and, in spite of the protestations of one of the proprietors that his place has

complete overhaning. In one room, which was said to contain private matters, the goard found and soized a ntity of government property.

The President to-day, accompanied by Secretary Seward and General Sturgis, inspected the forts and camps on the south side of the Potomac. He was enthe route, and with the usual salute of cannon

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVAS IN IOWA. city Monday to enter upon the canvass. General Skinner has been placed temporarily in charge of the position just vacated by the former as First Assistant Postmaster General.

STATIONERY CONTRACT AWARDED. un A. Wheeler, of New York, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with

The preliminary report of the census will be printed and ready for distribution in the course of a week

INTERESTING FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY

A field officer, with an escort conveying sick from Front Royal hither, was fired on by a small party of guerillas a house guarded by some of our troops. The shots were

The route between Front Royal and Winchester had to oned for trains and travel, except under a strong escort, so troublesome have the guerillas become, and they are now transferring their deeds of heroism to this

reuten under the auspices of some of her federal dupes, has at last been arrested and taken to Windowstor, prepamitted thus long to roam at large, well known as she was to be an arch traitress, no one can conceive. Not many menths ago she was arrested in Winchester, with nums rous contraband letters, and paroled to return to Front Royal. This parole she has probably broken on every favorable opportunity, and is reported to have boasted frequently to our officers of her holding communication rith the enemy. This assertion is not doubted, as several paroled prisoners have resided there, besides it being a very favorable point to receive and despatch Southern alls from, and our movements in that vicinity having been evidently faithfully transmitted by some one. It is stated that on the occasion of her recent arrest a collection of papers and documents was found in her pos-session fully corroborating her atrocious occupation. General Geary's scouts last night brought in three pri-

diers, according to their own confession. The object of pathway north of Thornton's Gap, where the rebels were said to communicate between Luray valley and this

there. The enterprise was successful.

The removal of General Hatch from this corps to the command of an infantry brigade causes much regret. Our cavalry, which was consolidated under him, had improved in their tacties and discipline, and had become a most useful and important adjunct. He is regarded as tainous region, with guerillas for an army.

was appropriated to ceremonies in memory of the late of the second corps, except those on detached service, as sembled in an extensive field. The orders were read and feneral airs played by the bands. General Banks made a few introductory remarks. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and a battery of Napoleons fired the usual salute. The arrival of Major General Pope was announced dur-The arrival of major test, and his appearance was anxiously locked for; but he did not leave his quarters.

Subsequently all the general officers paid their respects to Major General Pope in person, and the interview, it is

stated, was an exceedingly pleasant one.

The troops to-day balled with the greatest joy the arri val here of General Tyler's voteran brigade of Western troops, who performed such heroic acts at the first battle

Major L. D. H. Crane has been commissioned as lieute tain J. W. Scott is promoted to the majorship of the same Died, at Little Washington, July 26, Amos Billings,

Second Massachusetts regiment, of Lunenburg, Massa-There are important advices from our advanced posts

Our Special Virginia Correspondence.

SPERRTVILE, Va., August 1, 1862.

Madisen Court House—Colonel Cluseret in Command When the Court House was Taken Possession of-Union Peeling in the Place-Confiscation-The Troubles of th Female Rebels-A Fisticuff Skirmish with Rebels-Wha Are the Numers Fit for-A Correspondent's Safety with

the Army-Colonel Causeret's Order, de. I arrived here this evening with Colonel Cluseres, after absence of eight days. I shall return to the imme We have had no papers for week at Colone! Cluseret's headquarters, and it is like seeing old familiar faces to read once more papers from the civilized North. I bought a HERALD for ten cents all the other papers sell for five. The HERALD is eagerly Rible I have so much to say, and so little time to do it ant items are from Madison Court House.

Madison Court House is about twenty-seven miles south sent you a description of the place last week.

When I gave you a notice of his military career, a month ago, I was confident that we should again see him in the field. He is a colone: on General McCleilan's staff; was detailed to General Fremont's, where he always had Ashby. He is the bravest, and, I must say, most reckwith the army over since its commencement. I have ac-companied him a mile or two ahead of his troops with self every inch a brave man. The only trouble He will have charge of a detachment (I cannot say the number) on the advance throughout this campaign. To morrow morning General Sigel will ride with him to

Creighesville to note the roads and country. The Colonel did not take possession of the Court House iiil Monday, the 28th of July, although he made two re On Saturday, accompanied by Captain Zryzanowski, Belgian; Messrs. Bouchard and Fouvielle, of the Topo graphical Engineers, and nine men of Company D, Con ections cavalry, he made a dash through the town rere fired, and nobedy burt. The rebels sagely though the blacks were all ordered to the front of the Cour House, and "kindly" invited to visit our lines. Twenty

mmistering of the oath of allegiance. How much Union feeling was there? Not a bit. Buccinte women and sick

a well informed, and, some of them, a highly educated people. The Colonel and staff made their quarters with conflecated horses, bacon, &c., according to General Cowe were milked by strangers; chickens had no time to drop a last tear or egg, and hogs were summoned quickly to eternity. Colonel Cluseret did all in his power t

check wanton pillage.

I think many of the people will suffer for food unless we help them. They quote sugar and coffee \$2 50 per lb. tea \$10 per lb., whiskey \$7 to \$8 per bbl.—rided, at that tobacco is plentiful; matches, none. Matrons of the North, pity your white sisters of the South, for not a pin dierg. A paper of pins will bring from 75c. to \$1 25, de

women putting on aprens while preparing meals; and how do they do it? No pins. They go to the manualplace take down a needle and thread, and "catch" it on. I wondered that they did not follow the Yankee fashion, and make them with clean, long strings; but they may be indisposed to lying knots. The people have regularly visited Richmond, and are undoubtedly well informed as to rebel movements. On Tu esday, the 29th, I accompa-nied Colonel Cuseret three miles towards Liberty Mills

visited Richinoph, and are anountedly well. I accompanied Colonel Cluseret three miles towards Liberty Mills to look after the evening's pickets. He was accompanied by eavalry and a regiment of infantry. On the previous day lifty rebel cavalry attacked four of our pickets, taking one and pretty well pounding another, when, fearing a force behind, they skedaddled. The man pounded was a scout, who had a hand to hand encounter, leaving his opponent senseless, and rotreating with a burged eye, bruised jaw and broken shoulder. We arrested a young man from Madison, who, we found, had left the town end spent the previous night at Liberty Mills in the rebel camp, and also a man, forty five years of age, as bestages for our picket taken, who, the rebels said, they should hang. Cluseret left a letter for them, saying that he should treat the hestages exactly in the same marner as they might that the federals. The order of Gen. Pope will not be beneficial to the inhabitants, the Gusere."

The Fighth Virginia regiment, now under the command of Captain Lee—the higher officers being detached or Hiss a good example of this. They were for a time at Church Village, and composed part of Colonel Cluseret's detachment. They were raised in the western part of Virginia, and originally numbered bitse hundred men. They represent that they enlisted under the promise that they were not to cross the Alleghmies. They are now here, not over four hundred and fifty remaining, doing fatiguing services, standing long and ranied marches like Freach veterans, but still disgusted daily by the sight of federal troops excerting courashands to their camp, and, of course, obliged tactily to be a party in the affair. I have a sympathy for such men. They have relatives and friends whom they are obliged to fight, and, in their opinien, rob; many, from associations, must uphold the cause of slavery, and it is very obnoxious to their camp, and, of course, obliged tactily to be a party in the affair. I have a sympathy for such men. They have relatives and

and fathers, and camp will soon partake of the features of a negro village.

A sepandis—ms Cause, AND ROW MY LIPS WIS SAYED.

As I have said before, Colonel Cluseret and stall quartered at the house of Mr. Evans, which is situated in the upper part of the town. I have generally been with him, but on this cocasion boarded at the wooden notel on the left of the main road. The proprietor is an efficer in the robel army, and his business is represented by quite an agreeable young man, who is a paroled prisoner. From him I fourned several items of interest about the robels, their style of quarters, &c., but was particular not to ask him any questions which I knew be ought not to answer. My room was on the second story and fromted the stroot. At about two o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, July 30, I was suddenly arcossed from an unusually sound sleep—occasioned by fatigue and exposure—and was told that a black man wished to see me at the door. I looked out of the window, but could see nothing—no moon, no stars, no black man. B., I am the Colone's servant, and have an order for you." I asked what it was. He replied, "I must tell you down here, massa; it is something private." Without dressing, "or fears." I went down stairs in my night shirt, and he whispered in my ears, "hisses, the men all gone to Creighesville—rear guard left two hours ago—rebels right on to us—here is your here saddled—quick." He raid that he had a match, and came with me to my room, lighted my candle, put my clean worther (boiled shirts, s.c., fresh from the wesherwoman's), together with my papers and blankets, into a large meat bag. I put on my cap and coat, but a shoe into each coat pocket, but oned my crat, and, placing my leggings in my bosom started, with my pants on my arm, to safety, or perhaps certain death. We rode some distance, when, becoming rather garraleus, I said, "Lewis, do you smeil any robels?" He ropied, "No, massa." I then suggested the propriety of his holding my stred white I put on my pants and shoes. On inquiry, h. told me that the pickets were driven in by the enemy, and our treops had been gone two hours; that in the hurry they had forgotien me, and I had been so kind to him he could not leave me; so he came back—two kudness had consisted in a few kind words, a pipe and seine tubseco). By own servant, who siept in the barn of the hotst, mounted at the first and was off, too much of a coward to awake me.

I soon met the Colenel and Engineer Fouvielle and rode on to Creigheaville, a distance of about its or seven miles, over a hard road, leaving my horse to guide himself. The right was extremely dark, and my only fright was that my horse might tail and break my leg—an awaid dreat I possess, as, having nearly lost one at Bull run. I have a tender rogard for the other, and fear a broken hab more than anything eise. Bogus camps were visible about a mile north of our old onesses decive the enemy—a very fooish thing in my opinion—for decoy lights have about a mile north of our old onesse decive the enemy—a very fooish thing in my opinion—for

Our position was a Gangerous one. As I previously wrote, the enemy had sent up a large part of his force from Gordonsville to Liberty Mills. Our pickets often saw those of the enemy. A picket or scout was daily captured. Bushwhackers were on the hills around us. We broke up one camp two and a quarter miles from ours yesterday. It numbered forty-dive. We took six horses, revolvers, &c., &c., and seven negroes, who had been servants to the bushwhackers. We were too far from the reserves. Our leader had had discretionary orders for the past three days from Gen. Siget to leave. I think he had intended the evanuation for the last two days. At about ten o'clock in the evening the lieutement in charge of the ouier cavalry picket reported to headquarters the capture of a picket, and tha. "they heard distinctly the tramp of a large body of cavary." This decided the Colonel Commanding. Detachments and the teams were immediately ordered to saddle up. But the lieutement, I am satisfied, was mistaken. I distinct to blanne any body, but, as correspondent, must tell the truth, although I refrain from giving names. The lieutement had been greatly under the influence of confiscator whiskey for two days, and his men tell me that he was intexicated that night, and the enemy's advance was all in his imagination.

I pitted (clone) Cuseret; for as a soldier be felt the dis-

in his imagination.

I pitied colone Cluseret; for as a soldier be felt the dis-greece of a retrogramle movement. On the next morning, July 31, dated Creighesville, he is sued the following notice, and forwarded it to the inhabi-tants:—

TO THE INSANITANTS OF MADISON C. H .:- I have with

A. D. C. and Colonel commanding Madison road.

Our scouts and cavalry have since visited the town, and report everything quiet and no signs of the enemy. I think we shall very shortly reoccupy the place, and hope that we may, if for no other reason, that I may pay for three days board, which, on account of my harry in leaving, I neglected to do.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Mamphis, August 2, 1882. under Bragg. Two regiments of infantry, some cavalry and artillery have been sent out a few miles. As our ad vance pickets have not returned, it is expected that the

engaged the enemy's pickets. The steamer Victoria, from Helena, has arrived, on be way to Memphis. She was fired on several times by

works. No one was injured. odore Davis, General Curtis and part of his staff, rrived here this morning. The object of their visit is The Grenada Appeal of the 31st has the fellowing des

brough Tuscumbia last week, whose destination is Chat" Morgan's whole command has returned safely to Te

essee, and a part arrived at Knoxville baxing taken one hundred prisoners.

Semphrey Marshall is marching upon Northeastern emphrey Markets Buell's forces are marching in the

quatchy valley towards Pikeville. KEOKUR, Ia., August 5, 1862. the guerillas on Monday morning. At noon of the same day an expedition from here retook the town. The robeis ere pursued, with what result is not yet ascertained.

A terrific tornado visited Marengo, in this State, last buildings were shattered, and the crops in the field destroyed. The loss in Marengo is estimated at \$10.000. VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

The Recent Attack on Gen. McClellan's Camp and the Fleet.

Reported Defeat of the Union Troops in Alabama.

Three Thousand Bales of Purchased Cotton

Destroyed by Guerillas. Union Transports Burned on

the Tennessee River. Madisonville, La., Occupied by Our

The Rebel Strategy Before Richmond Condemned.

Forces.

Now the United States Transport Louisa Reeves was Burned.

OFFICERS OF THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Engagement with the Enemy's Fleet in

James River.
[From the Richmond Examiner, August 2.] PETERSBURG, August 1, 1862. A large force of artillery, including many heavy guns, having been placed in position at and below Coggin's and camp this morning at one o'clock. The firing con plied very feebly, doing no damage. At the first round from our guns every light in the fleet was extinguished. Heavy damage is supposed to have been inflicted. The enemy was evidently

The casualties last night were:-Wm. F. Paiton, of Louisiana, killed: Thomas Farquhar, of Richmond, severely wounded in the thigh; Patrick Gra-ham, of Richmond, slightly in the left shoul-der—all of Dabney's battery. Also H. Clacker, of Hanover, both hands mangled and subsequently amputated, and John Brooks, of Hanover, shockingly burn ed-both of Page's battery. Four others were slightly

seemingly in great commotion. One man was killed on

battery, badly-all caused by an accident to our own

The Enemy Drived Out of Alabams.
COURTLAND TAKEN BY OUR PORCES, AND THE ENEMY
DISPERSED—CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S CAME TO A
LARGE NUMBER OF SUPPLIES AND PRISONES—A
SPLENDID SUCCESS.

has taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners and six cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens of Courtland are frantic with delight at our appearance. Our next desti

nation is Chattanooga.

Three Yankee captains and five lieutenants, captured at Courtland, arrived here to-night. General Armstrong's official report states that on the 28th he attacked the enemy at Courtland, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and took 133 prisoners, including eight commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers and men were with horses attached, and equipments, a large num ber of arms, the camp and garrison equipments of four companies, and a quantity of supplies, including five hun

bridge and trestle work were destroyed. the same day, taking fourteen prisoners. Rosecranz's

One Gnerillas in Tennessee. BROWNSVILLE OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES—BUR OF THE ENEMY'S SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTS GRENADA, July 29, 1862. Our guerillas have recaptured Brownsville, Tonn., and

ourned 3,000 bales or cotton, purchased by Yankees. Passengers from Memphis report that our guerillas have burnt several federal transports on the The Vankees Along the Mississipple

Persons from the opposite side of the river report 600 new Yankee graves. The federals carried off 2,000 slaves. They have occupied Madisonville, La.

News from the Armies in the Southwest The enemy made a demonstration on our front to-day with a cavalry force. It is supposed that the movemen track at some point above. If so, the movement has

trated. Our forces extend north of Guntown. Bueil's forces are marching up the Sequatchie valley The Capture of the Tubal Cair

Charmeron, July 29, 1862.

The British steamer Tubal Cain, with a carge of gene have been captured by the federals. The Battles Around Richmona.

The following letter demonstrates that the rebei army has "growlers" in its midst, who are not fully satisfied with the strategy and skill of their commanding geas Will you allow an old soldier, through the dolumns of your journal, to ask two plain questions of the generals your journal, to ask two plain questions of the plain of the late battless

the formed and carried out the plan of the late 1. Why was it that our brave sol Jiers were nee exposed to the terrible slaughter in attacking in front these formidable breastworks of the enemy, when our entire attacking forces could , the those of Jackson, have been marched down the f ank of the enemy and have at

facked those breastwor' so on the flank and rear?

2. Why was it that, the only road by which McClellan on his retreat, cor at possibly escape from the White Oak Swamp to the James river was left entirely open, whilst the division (General Huger was within a few miles of

We have seen in the North in papers letters of Yankes office as stating that when McClein, op Saturday evening, sent his scouts down the road to Turkey stand bridge, he was astonished and delighted to find that ou. not occupied that road, and immediately started not occupied that road, and the desired passing on and military trains, which were quietly passing on and military trains, to the James river, while our forces were quietly slooping within four miles of the very road they should have occupied, and should have captured every one of the enemy's one thousand wagons and four hundred cannon. It is further stated in those letters, that if we had blocked up that only pas escape their entire army must have surrendered or i